

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 146.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [306]

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS  
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Copies de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN WING LOK STREET.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY,  
the 15th of July, at THREE P.M.  
By Order of the MORTGAGEE,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section  
B of MARINE LOT No. 225. Together  
with the FOUR HOUSES in Wing Lok  
Street, Nos. 138, 140, 142, and 144.  
The above HOUSES will be sold in four  
separate Lots.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED will Sell on  
TUESDAY,  
the 18th July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises,  
By Order of a MORTGAGEE.

THE HOUSE No. 23, in Gough Street Steps,  
measuring North and South 26 feet, East  
and West 48 feet to the total 1,250 Square  
feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$17.50. Registered  
in the LAND OFFICE as Section A  
of INLAND LOT No. 850.  
For Further Particulars apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [500]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed  
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on  
FRIDAY,  
the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the  
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on  
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;  
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43  
feet and Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-  
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois  
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-  
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the  
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT  
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

## To be Let.

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods  
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-  
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.  
TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,  
31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF  
"MARINE HOUSE,"  
WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodor's Room  
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODOUS HOUSE,  
WITH  
LARGE COMPOUND

AND  
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,  
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI  
TORRINO FRATTLI CORA.  
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of  
5 cases and upwards.

J. MUSSO & Co.,  
West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.  
A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE  
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

[433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

Ex FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes;

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Costures, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

## Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [48]

## Intimations.

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed

at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all

other appliances for Book-binding in

first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,

AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN

THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE

COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description

made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery

always on hand.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

## Notices of Firms.

MR. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROG



## Announcements.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
GLASS STOPPERED GLOBE BOTTLES.  
T O N G A.

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
PEPTONISED MEAT.  
VASELINE SOAP.

ROBERTS' GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
NEW PATENT TOOTH BRUSHES.

VINSANTE  
A ROSA-MOORE'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
GENERAL CHEMISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTURERS.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THURSDAY, JULY 13, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

One of the difficulties the European experiences in a tropical climate, is in deciding on the safest and most agreeable "drinks" which can be taken with meals and for ordinary refreshment. Tastes of course differ, and consequently liquors of every description and quality receive a share of the general patronage. It will hardly be disputed that many lives are annually sacrificed in India and the Far East annually, through over-indulgence in the customary "brandy and soda," lives which, with a little discretion, might easily be saved. Champagne has of recent years made giant strides in public favor; it is probably of all liquors, the least injurious and most refreshing in hot climates, and were its cost somewhat less prohibitive, we should no doubt very soon see this soul inspiring beverage occupying a prominent place on every tiffin and dinner table, besides taking the place of the "brandy and soda" as an occasional "refresher."

The history of this famous sparkling wine is full of interest, so that we need make no apology for publishing the following translation of a lecture on the subject which was delivered on the occasion of the Scientific Congress held at Reims on August 18th, 1880, by M. CHAS. ARNOULT, at the well known establishment of Messrs. DE ST. MARC & Co., &c.

There is not in the whole world a wine better known and more generally appreciated than Champagne. Celebrated in verse and in prose, by poets and writers, its fame has become universal. The vineyards in which the grapes are cultivated date from the remotest antiquity. They are mentioned in the will of the famous Archbishop of Reims—St. Remy—so far back as the year 530. Other traces are found in the works of local historians; and we gather that it was about the 14th century that the vines were planted on a large scale. Thenceforth, the red and the gray vines of Champagne were offered to the French kings when they came to Reims to be consecrated, and their reputation soon became such that, during the 16th century, four of the mightiest monarchs in Europe, CHARLES V., HENRY VIII., FRANCIS I., and Pope Leo X., owned vineyards at Ay, where, it is well known, the finest growths of the Champagne district are still to be found. HENRY IV. of France inherited from his ancestors a taste for Champagne; he loved to take the title of "Sire d'Ay," and his vine-press is at the present day shown in the capital

of the Champagne wine country. In those times, however, Champagne was not a sparkling wine; and it is only at the end of the 17th century that we find a mention of the "mousse" which within less than two hundred years won for itself such a fame in all countries. A legend attributes the discovery of the "mousse" to a monk, "Dom Perignon," Cellarer of the Abbey of Hautvillers, near Epernay. This discovery, probably due to chance, is based upon the well-known property of the white wines of Champagne to retain a large proportion of their natural sugar until the spring following the vintage; and then to become sparkling by a second fermentation. Dom Perignon possessed a first-rate knowledge of the growth and preparation of wines, and it was he, it is alleged, who first brought to light this remarkable property especially pertaining to the wines of the Champagne district. He introduced great improvements in the raising of the grapes and the manufacture of the wine, and his name, which has been taken for one of the Champagne vineyards, has become justly popular. Champagne, then, as a sparkling wine, made its appearance towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV. In Paris it acquired a great reputation, especially during the Regency, in connection with the famous Palais-Royal suppers and parties. This universal renown of course soon created envy. Burgundy was astir, and a terrible war of words soon raged between the two provinces. It was fought in prose and in verse with varying fortunes, and, more dreadful still, medical men joined in the fray. The Beauce faculty peremptorily declared that the wine of Reims engendered all the ills that flesh is heir to. To this, the Champenois retorted that "Champagne" was exceedingly wholesome, that it cured "putrid fevers," and that, on the contrary, Burgundy gave the gout, etc. This desperate struggle, which did not last less than a century, ended by the following declaration being adopted by both parties: That, if the wine of Beauce suggests more love ditties, that of Reims makes one sing them with better music; and that for a man to live healthy and merry, the two wines are as necessary to him as his two legs. Since then peace has reigned between Champagne and Burgundy, and the two sister provinces now send their produce to the same markets all over the world.

We must go back as far as 1746 to find some account of the first attempt at bottling sparkling Champagne for commercial purposes. The annals of by-gone times show that a Reims merchant prepared that year 6000 bottles. This first trial was not a fortunate one, for, when the "mousse" developed itself, an awful breakage ensued, and only 120 bottles survived. In 1747 a third of the output was lost in the same way. In 1776, at Epernay, the breakage was disastrous. In 1787 a merchant of the same town drew some 50,000 bottles, which, at that time, was considered prodigious. In all probability his loss was very heavy. This difficulty much hindered the progress of sparkling wines. Nothing was then known of the cause of the generation of the "mousse," and, for a length of time, tasting was the only means of forming an approximate idea of the degree of sweetness of the wines when put into bottles. At last, in 1830, a clever chemist, M. FRAISSON, of Châlons-sur-Marne, succeeded in ascertaining to a nicety the proportion of sugar absolutely necessary to produce a fine "mousse." He arrived at this result by repeated experiments with the gluco-œnometer (a kind of floating instrument, made of glass, invented by CADET-DEVAUX), and by evaporating the alcohol contained in a given volume of wine. Since this important discovery the commerce of sparkling wines has wonderfully extended. The Reims Chamber of Commerce has issued the following official statistics of number of bottles sold:—

	To French Houses.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1844-45	2,255,438	4,380,214	6,635,652
1861-65	2,801,620	9,101,441	11,903,067
1870-80	2,666,561	16,324,593	19,191,154

From these figures it will be perceived that in France the consumption of Champagne has remained almost stationary, but in foreign countries it has increased fourfold. The largest importers are the United States, England, Russia, Germany, India, Belgium, etc.

The establishment which I have the honour to introduce to your notice is, above all, remarkable for its simplicity and its peculiar adaptability for the preparation of Champagnes. The agreeable has been sacrificed to the useful, and we make a point of solely keeping in view the industrial and practical side of the question. Thus, the wine is received in casks at the right wing of the establishment, there to be put into bottle. It passes then to the vaults beneath, and through the different cellars and departments, until it reaches the left wing all ready for packing. The cellars, which extend over an area of

6,000 metres, are remarkable for being entirely hewn out of the chalk, without the help of any kind of masonry. They are very deep, and consist of two stories. The lower floor is reached by a flight of stairs which comprises not less than 93 steps, and is of about the height of a six-storied house. From a principal gallery, branch off 12 vaults, containing each about 100,000 bottles. The cellars and vaults are arranged to contain more than 2,000,000 bottles. The public generally entertain an erroneous idea of the process of preparation of the sparkling wines of Champagne. I cannot too strongly endeavour to dispel such illusions, and, to do so, I will briefly describe their preparation and treatment.

In the Champagne country the grapes are not trodden on, but are mechanically crushed by excellent pressing machines. The juice is immediately poured into casks, in which, by fermentation, it transforms itself into wine. It is afterwards racked from the lees which remain at the bottom of the casks, and the wine becomes perfectly bright by the beginning of the winter. In December and January the operation of mixing the different growths is gone through. Experience has shown that to produce a perfect wine, this operation is indispensable. The result is termed the "cuvée." The vineyards of Champagne can be classed in three categories:—The "Montagne de Reims," with Verzenay for chief town, and the wines of which possess vivacity and freshness; the Côte d'Aizy, in which Cramant is the most distinguished for its exquisite delicacy and extreme "finesse;" and lastly, the Marne valley, the capital of which is Ay, remarkable for its matchless bouquet. In making up a "cuvée," these elements, so different in character, are blended together, and form a harmonious whole. The preparation of a good cuvée is really a science. None but the chief of the House undertakes such a responsibility. The proportion of the different growths used in blending is carefully noted down in its minutest details, and such a record may indeed be termed the golden Book of each mark. The Wine is bottled the following spring, and is hermetically corked with a cork of large size, secured by a strong iron clasp. At the time of bottling the wine still contains some of its natural sugar, and that, as already mentioned, is one of the essential properties of Champagnes. With the aid of the gluco-œnometer, and the operation originated by M. FRAISSON, we are enabled to determine exactly the quantity of saccharine matter the wine contains; if that quantity happens to be not quite sufficient, a little candied sugar is added. Shortly after bottling the wine the fermentation takes place, and the sugar is transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The latter, in consequence of the bottle being hermetically closed, cannot escape, and remains in solution in the liquid. When the bottle is being opened, the gas, by its own expansive force, drives out the cork and rushes to the surface of the wine in innumerable bubbles; this constitutes the "mousse." The production of the mousse being now perfectly understood, thanks to the ingenuity of M. FRAISSON, who may deservedly be called one of the benefactors of the Champagne country, the breakage which formerly was considerable, has now been much reduced, and can be computed at 5 or 6 per cent. It might be thought that the wine having become "mousseux" is ready. It is however not so. The fermentation which caused the "mousse," produced also a sediment in the bottle, and that sediment must be got rid of. To effect this the bottles are placed neck downwards, upon slanting boards pierced with holes, and day by day, during about six weeks, they are very gently moved one after the other. The sediment gathers on the cork and is then expelled by an operation called "disgorging," which is performed by uncorking the bottle and turning it upright with a jerk, so that the sediment is violently driven out by the gas.

We now come to the "dosage." Owing to the fermentation in the bottle the wine had completely lost its natural sugar, and is not fit to drink. The saccharine element must then be replaced. A certain quantity of "liqueur" is therefore added to each bottle; this liqueur is only a mixture of wine and cane sugar. The bottle is then finally corked, the cork tied down with a string and fastened with a wire, the foil or the wax is placed over the neck, and the "Vin de Champagne" is ready to go forth in all its glory to grace our tables with its presence. The dosage is, after the blending of the cuvée, the most important operation. According to the country for which the wine is intended, the percentage of added liqueur is greater or smaller, so as to suit the prevailing taste. The "dose" of sugar is largest when for Russia; it is a little less for Germany, France, and Belgium; and still further reduced for the United States. For England and India scarcely any sugar must be added. Such wines are called "very dry;" and, if pro-

pared entirely without liqueur, they are "Vins brut." A great controversy has arisen during the last few years between the amateurs of dry and those of sweet wines. The former claim the victory, dry Champagne being now the fashion. All this is of course a matter of taste, and we must own in our humble way, that when in England we prefer the Champagne "very dry," and on the Continent we have a partiality for the moderately sweet Franco-Russian style of wine; each kind being thoroughly adapted to the climate and the mode of living in the different countries.

Good Champagne can be kept for any length of time; but let it be understood that it must be stored in a cool cellar, the bottles lying down. This is a *sine qua non*, for if left standing up, the corks being no longer bathed in the liquid would lose their elasticity, shrivel up, and consequently allow the gas to escape. If the cellar is not cool, the gas, expanding under the influence of heat may cause the bottles to break; at any rate the cork will be damaged, a portion of the wine will ooze out, and its quality be impaired. As soon as a case or hamper of Champagne arrives it is well to unpack it, lay the bottles down in a good cellar, and let them repose at least ten days before the wine is sent to the table. Champagne, like a pretty woman, is delicate and tender, and requires a rest after the fatigues of a journey. Following the principle that Champagne must be kept in a cool place, it follows that it is best to drink it cool. To enjoy it at its best the bottles had better be placed in ice, at least two hours before the wine is served. If ice is not procurable the bottles must be brought up from the cellar only just in time to be put on the table. Some injudicious persons put ice into their Champagne. Needless to say that this is merely adding water to the wine, and consequently weakening and spoiling it. Another prejudice, which could not be too strongly opposed, is, that in France especially, Champagne only appears with the dessert; that is undoubtedly a serious gastronomical error. The nature of the wine renders it ill suited to accompany fruit, and above all sweets; it ought to be served with the joint; and it is then, and only then, that its delicate taste and perfume can be thoroughly appreciated. I beg all my friends to try it. Were I not afraid to pursue this subject to too great a length, I would review all the merits of the wines of our districts, but we must end our chat, and I will only add that Champagne, if partaken of perchance too largely, will only cause slight fumes, which are soon dissipated. When indulged in in moderation, it is an invaluable digestive, and in certain diseases of the stomach it is recommended by French, and especially by English doctors. For people in sound health it is an excellent companion, all cheerfulness and merriment, and a welcome friend at all convivial feasts, of which it has become an indispensable feature.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 12th July.  
Notwithstanding the protest of the Consuls, the bombardment of Alexandria has commenced and two forts have been blown up.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will not meet for Parade and Inspection at the Central Fire Brigade Station to-day, at 4.30 as announced, the parade having been postponed till the 25th instant.

For being found in unlawful possession of a pair of silk trousers, which Sikh police constable 504 found concealed under his jacket at 4.30 this morning, a chair coolie was fined by Captain Thomsett £3 or three months' hard labor.

We are glad to hear that steps have been taken for the erection of the new water-pipe station at Tsun-sha-tui, a structure much needed. We also learn that the Praya wall in front of Mr. C. P. Chater's property at the same place, is now in course of construction.

A CELESTIAL tinker owed a brother professional 40 cents. The debtor not being able to liquidate, his creditor thought he would have satisfaction out of his phiz, and so let him have a severe one on the face with an iron bar, producing a bruise of considerable dimensions. For this savage assault the creditor was sent by Captain Thomsett to a month's hard labor.

THE Sydney Bulletin is responsible for the following expression of opinion, to which we heartily subscribe:—Sir James Martin has discoursed on the tyranny of bedridden from a licentious press, the implication being, if we may humbly copy the audacity of the Herald, that such papers are in existence, and not far to seek. If the courage to slog hypocrisy and break it on a whet instead of drowsily dozing it is called licentiousness; if the vigorous life of a young community is to be bridled by the traditions of ancient imbecility and old-world drivel—if the reverence due to honour and virtue is to be thus stigmatised when it lays stripes on transparent villainy, and on known humbugs, political and other, then plunge we into the lowest depths of "licentiousness," repenting only when we have sounded them. Better license with freedom than servility and mudheadism.

A JNRICKSIA coolie was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning, with stealing a two-wheeler. A ricksha proprietor, it appears, lent a vehicle on hire to defendant on the 10th, at 17 cents a day. He saw no more of it until yesterday, when he found it on the hill-side minus the wheels. The ricksha coolie was committed for three months' hard labor for larceny of the revolving appendages.

OWNERS of dogs would do well to keep an eye on their canine property, as dogs stealers are on the war-path. A barber was sent to six weeks' hard labor yesterday by Mr. Wodehouse for being found in unlawful possession of a dog, which he was offering for sale. Inspector Lindsay stated that within the past fortnight Dr. Ayres and Mr. C. P. Chater had lost a dog each, Dr. Ayres' animal having a collar on with its owner's name and official position inscribed thereon.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says:—Amongst the numerous cases of hardship which have been inflicted on the senior officers of the army by our present War Minister, and his Warrant of June, 1881, we would mention the case of Major-General (now Lieut.-General) Wilby, C.B., who was removed from his command in Ceylon on April 1st, under the new—that is, the newest and latest—age clause. Lieut.-General Wilby, C.B., was appointed to the Ceylon command under an earlier Warrant, by which all staff commands were declared to be five-year appointments; and, moreover, general officers by that Warrant were entitled to complete their commands up to seventy years of age. Under the June Warrant—latest and newest—Lieut.-General Wilby was removed on April 1st, and has lost two years of his command, and pay and allowances as a staff major-general. Clearly, this is a breach of faith on the part of Government, and the difference between staff pay and allowances and retired pay will have to be refunded by the War Office.

A MOST impudent robbery from a European was committed on Tuesday night between eight and nine o'clock in Queen's Road. Mr. Gordon, Chief officer of the British barque *Argus*, was proceeding in a ricksha from the Stag Hotel in the direction of the Temperance Hall. The ricksha coolie, it appears, called out to some of his confederates, and immediately two of them ran at Mr. Gordon in the two-wheeler, taking up a position one on either side. One butted him with his head, and at the same time snatched his gold watch and chain, worth between \$40 and \$50, and ran off. The ricksha coolie, to enable his friends to get clear, ran the vehicle as hard as he could in the opposite direction to that taken by the two coolies, never stopping until pursued by Mr. Gordon was out of the question. Mr. Gordon handed the ricksha coolie over to a constable as being concerned in the robbery. Mr. Wodehouse, before whom the coolie was brought, remanded the case for a week to enable search to be made for the watch and chain.

A CHINESE cook was on the native Recreation Ground yesterday, when a chair coolie and three others came up and snatched two rolls of 50 cents each from his hand, the chair coolie adding insult to injury by striking the cook with his fist. The companions of the chair coolie ran off, taking with them 57 cents, and got clear away. The cook, however, pursued the licensed street obstructionist, who was stopped by a constable. Whilst making tracks, the chair coolie dropped 43 cents, the balance of the dollar, on the ground, and this the cook picked up.—The chair coolie, in his defence said the cook owed him ten Mexican and would not pay. Finding he was in funds he went to him to quadruple, but instead of "forking out" the cook assaulted him, for which he was about to give the culinary adept in charge, but the latter anticipated him and handed him over to a constable.—Captain Thomsett evinced the high opinion he entertained of the chair coolie's honesty and veracity by consigning him to the fatherly care of Mr. Hayward for three months, with instructions that liver disease was to be guarded against by keeping the chair bearer healthily employed in shot drill, oakum picking, and the other agreeable occupations which contribute so much to render the Victoria Hotel one of the most delightful residences (to be out of) in the Far East.

It is not surprising, says the *Overland Mail*, that the present crisis in Egypt is regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction in Vienna. What ever may be the feelings of the Austrian people generally towards the people of this country is beside the matter; but there is no doubt that Austrian statesmen have not forgotten the "hands off" speeches yet, and look upon the terrible tress in which the weakness and vacillation of our Government have involved us with a good deal of complacency. But there are good grounds for believing that Arabi's resistance is inspired by the Sultan, who does not love, and he certainly has no reason to love, what are called the "Western Powers," for years past they have done nothing but despise and insult him. Then comes the question, Who is priming the Sultan? Now clearly Germany is not, for she has no object in mixing herself up with Eastern affairs just now. Austria has her hands pretty full, and therefore not likely to be embarking upon so dangerous a policy. When the secret diplomatic history of the present embroglio comes to be written, it will be found that Russia is the *fons et origo mali*. Just as in 1877, by the advice of General Ignatieff, Mahmoud Vedin Pasha, the Grand Vizier repudiated the debt and thereby incurred the animosity of England, so now would Russia gladly turn France and England into the Sultan's bitter foes, so that by tying England's hand in Egypt she might be the better enabled to pursue her ambitious projects in Afghanistan and Central Asia. A Russian agent at Cairo would have been worse than useless, but Russian gold and intrigue working on the unsuspecting Arabi through Constantinople have had their due effect, and have landed the two countries most interested in a quagmire from which they will with difficulty escape.

INSPECTOR PERRY swooped down yesterday on a gambling den on the top floor of No. 17 Market Street, Tai-ping-shan, and arrested eight Celestials, who were brought up this morning before Captain Thomsett. One of them, who had been in goal before for gambling, was fined \$50 or six weeks' hard labor, the others, \$25 or three weeks. They all went to assist Mr. Hayward in conducting the routine of the goal. One of the prisoners, a hawker, in his intense desire to escape, jumped out of a window into the street, but was instantly pounced upon by a constable. The Hon. Ng Choy appeared for three of the defendants.

SHERIDAN used to say: "Give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury, and the patronage of the Crown; and give me liberty of the Press, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the fabric of corruption, and establish upon its ruins the right privileges of the people." Luckily for himself, Richard Brinsley Sheridan is dead. If he had lived in Hongkong in these degenerate days, and believed in such a thing as liberty of the Press, he would have spent half his time in goal. Yes; under all circumstances it is better that the great dramatist has gone to that bourne, from whence there is no return. Sheridan never knew Daniel Edward Bandmann; he never heard of Thomas (de Bowler) and he died in that happy ignorance which is indeed bliss.

SAYS the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of the 10th ultimo:—Have we not enough foreigners over here already? At least, if we have not, let us have our foreign tongues unadulterated. Such nonsense as is threatened at Her Majesty's cannot be welcomed by those who hold the stage in respect, and are concerned for its better interests. Signor Rossi, who did not do well in England some years ago, is to speak Italian while the rest of the company speak English, and thus Shakespeare is to be played. The whole thing is utterly preposterous. Last year there was a desire to have Salvini in the United States, and an English company was engaged to support him. If the performance thus given were not instructive, some of the criticisms were certainly amusing. But there is no wild desire to see Signor Rossi here. He is for the most part a capable actor; a just passable Lear for want of a better; a ridiculously bad Hamlet. But if he comes to an English theatre he should either learn English, or, if Italian is to be the language spoken, should engage a company to speak Italian.

WHO queries, "Atlas" in the *World*, is the most popular of modern authors? According to the statement of Sir Thomas Brassey, who is a Lord of the Admiralty and a modern Cæsar, this enviable mortal is no other than his wife, Lady Brassey! You would not have thought it? No more should I. Tennyson I know, and Dickens I know; Longfellow, Anthony Trollope, George Sala, William Black, James Payn, Jules Verne, Zola, Mayne Reid—all have sold their thousands and tens of thousands. But of Lady Brassey's authorship, all that one remembers is two thick volumes of travel-twaddle, *rechauffé* guide-book interspersed with anecdotes of "Tom" and "the children." "Be this as it might," says Sir Thomas Brassey, "the book had been translated into most modern languages, it had been read by millions of persons, and he believed that no modern book had such a vast circulation." Brassey, very I! But, happily, in the same week the great self-puffist is once more to the fore; and, *pace* Mr. Chenuy, the writer calling herself Ouida gives herself a good gratuitous advertisement in *Fri. day's Times*. Dutch, German, Italian, Russian, not to say of course French, reproductions of every noteworthy novel are the sure followers of the original publication in London. *My own name is fully as well known from Tobolsk to Tangier*, as that of Cherubius or Alphonse Daudet. Happy England, with two such gifted daughters!

SOME little time back we drew attention to the utter want of fire extinguishing gear in the City Hall, although when that noble edifice was built, a complete rig out of the same was placed in the building, ready for use in case of need. For the want of proper looking after, one thing and another disappeared until actually nothing was left, and had a fire broken out in the theatre while things were in that state, we shudder to think what would have been the result of the same. It is positively certain that loss of life and much damage to the interior of the building would have taken place. We are very pleased to be able to state that, owing solely to our persistent efforts in bringing the shameful state of affairs before the public and the proper authorities, the City Hall is now properly supplied with all the gear necessary to extinguish any fire that may take place. We notice that the evening print in its latest issue does a *gush* about the much needed waterpuffs for those delicate creatures the police, delicate creatures who would run the great risk of catching fever if a few drops of rain fell on them. The *China Mail* remarks that the wet weather which frequently prevails during this season is a reason why the waterproof question should be seen to at once. We are glad to see the *Mail* taking up the cudgels in any matter that looks like a grievance, but we certainly think that a little of the *gush* of the evening print would not have been out of place while such a serious matter as the City Hall and its entire want of fire extinguishing appliances was before the public notice. We consider that the lives of the great majority of the Hongkong public and the safety of a building like the City Hall are of quite as much importance as two or three dozen waterpuffs coats, only, in the one case that would have been a chance of offending the tender sensibilities of some one who brings grist to the *Mail's* mill, while the rain coat business is quite a mild and harmless matter and can raise the ire of no one; not even those who are to supply the garments in question. This policy suits the *China Mail* to a "T."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."  
Sir, I was waiting until the case of Giebler v. Pereira was over, to say two or three words about the pedagogism of Mr. Loureiro, but as you have already spoken at some length on the subject, in your leading article yesterday, I would limit myself to say what you left unsaid, perhaps on account of your not being acquainted with the Portuguese language.

Canalho, which was translated by Mr. Loureiro for blackguard, is from *Canal*, a dog; hence, when one is termed *canalho* it means that he is no better than a dog. *Mahriado* means ill-bred, ill brought up, or ill educated, and not simply rude, according to the translation of Mr. Loureiro. If one is guilty of disobedience or disrespect, &c., towards his parents, teachers, clergymen, or any other superiors, or if he uses bad words or acts in an unbecoming manner towards a gentleman before respectable people, it is said that he is *mahriado*. A man may be rude without being *mahriado*, but if he is *mahriado* he is generally a rude fellow. The word *mahriado* is by all means an insulting expression. Though we can use it occasionally among friends, as a joke, without causing any offence, yet if we use it seriously, it is an insult.

Who on earth would believe that the word *mahriado*, even if it simply means rude, can be used by a son towards his parents, in high or low society, without being punished and reproved? Perhaps Mr. Loureiro could say so to his father, or his son, to him, without offending each other, but nobody else can.

Mr. Loureiro, in trying to brush the community he represents with a black brush, accidentally or otherwise brushed himself before the public until he looks anything but snow white. The fact of being a Consul does not justify any one in arrogating to himself the right of being a professor of languages. I know a Consul who does not understand the language of the nation he represents, though he has been a very good representative.

Really it is a pity that such a respectable man as Mr. Loureiro would turn himself into a ridicule in the manner he did with his translation of what he terms the "inflexible" word *mahriado*.

Yours &c.,  
A PORTUGUESE PARROT.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1882.

## THE STRIKE OF COOLIES IN SHANGHAI.

Below will be found the facts and present aspect of affairs in connection with the strike of cargo boat coolies. The intimidation which has been brought to bear upon the working coolies by their disaffected brethren is sufficient to call for the immediate interference of the authorities. Up to the present the men on strike would appear to have been allowed unusual freedom in their exercise of their unlawful acts of coercion and violence, but it is high time now that they were taught to respect the laws which have been laid down for the orderly government of the Settlements.

Within the last month or so Shanghai has passed through the varying phases of a builder's strike, has barely escaped a jiriksha *emute*, and now peaceful workmen are suffering such pains and penalties as may be comprehended within the terms "intimidation," "intimidation," and "picketing." If what we can learn of the origin of the Cargo Boat strike be true, the men would seem to be the tools of some three or four agitators who are at present the "farmers" of their labour. For years past the rate of wages has been fixed by the coolies themselves at \$6 per month, but the agitators of the strike, who are said to be feeding the men while they are unemployed, demand, and are said to demand, \$8 per month for the future. But no specific declaration of their grievance has been made known to the Company. In all probability the agitators in the affair expect, if the exactions of the men are granted, to get a higher rate of "squeeze" out of them than they do at present. Be that as it may, the fact remains that some 300 coolies are for the present employed solely in coercing and molesting workmen at their labour, and that they have been allowed to do so up to the present with impunity is matter for considerable surprise. Now that the aspect of affairs is well within the knowledge of the authorities, we trust that measures will be immediately taken to prevent the recurrence of such disorderly scenes as were witnessed on some of the jetties yesterday.

The strike of the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company's coolies still continues without any immediate signs of settlement. Yesterday morning, between sixty and seventy of the coolies on strike assembled on one of the jetties on the French Bund, where a boat, chartered by the Cargo Boat Company was taking in tea. They threatened the men, who in consequence, ceased work. In a gang, the coolies then proceeded to the office of the native Cargo Boat Co. (Yang-tse) who had kindly placed some of their boats at the disposal of the foreign Company to assist them through their difficulty, and threatened the managers that if they continued to allow their boats to be used by the Cargo Boat Company, pressure would be brought to bear upon the Yang-tse coolies, so that they would also strike. The managers, we hear, simply told them that their boats were for public hire, and that they would continue to allow them to be used by all who would pay for them without any distinction whatever. From the Yang-tse offices, the coolies proceeded to one of the jetties on the English Bund and molested the jetties and coolies of one of the boats belonging to the Cargo Boat Company that had not joined to the strike. We understand that they went so far as to strike the jetties and threatened personal violence to the coolies. At this time, it was said, that one European and three Chinese policemen were standing by as spectators.

The coolies, in a body, then marched up the Bund to one of the jetties nearly opposite the offices of the Cargo Boat Company. At this jetty there was a boat belonging to the Company that was taking in silk for the outgoing French mail steamer, which was expected to leave at noon for Woosung. For the time being, their molestations and threats caused the coolies working in the boat to cease operations, but shortly afterwards the company were enabled to send the silk on board the steamer, but this was not until she had left for Woosung. So far, the strike has only affected the interests of the Cargo Boat Co., who, with considerable difficulty have been able to execute their orders, but it is to be feared that without the intimidation by the coolies on strike is immediately dealt with by the proper authorities, the entire shipment of cargo will have to be suspended, inasmuch as according to present appearances, the coolies belonging to the native Cargo Boat Co. will, by compulsion, be forced to join the men now on strike.

In the good old days of '63, what may be called the first strike in Shanghai, took place in the Old Dock. The dispute arose upon the question of "Hongkong hours" against Shanghai time. All the men employed in the yards at that time came from Canton, and they made it somewhat sultry for the proprietor who attempted the "Hongkong time" innovation. He was driven out of his own premises with axes and axes, and the as-

sistance of the Police had to be called in to prevent the yard being entirely sacked. The refractory workmen taken on, contrary to expectation, no disturbance took place after this, as the Ningpo men were numerically stronger than the Cantonese. Subsequently an attempt was made by the proprietor of the Yard to get all the other Dock owners to work on his system of Hongkong time by which the employers of labour would gain one hour per diem on each man's work, but as the masters declined to co-operate, the result was another strike. The persistent proprietor, who refused to succumb to the lock out, next tried Shanghai carpenters and blacksmiths but the intimidation of the unemployed, proving too great, the yard had to suffer a temporary capitulation. Still stubborn in his purpose, the proprietor afterwards sent to Hongkong and engaged 70 men to work Hongkong hours at Shanghai pay. Their passages were paid to this point and when the local guilds discovered that the proprietor could do without them, they turned round and implored to be taken back, so that gradually, the men on strike "caved in" and the result in the end was that all the yards have worked Hongkong time from the latter part of '63 to the present date. But, although the stubborn dockyard proprietor carried his point, it was a somewhat expensive victory, as it cost him \$1125 to bring his 70 workmen from Hongkong.—*Currier*.

## AN UNINTENTIONAL FEAT.

If the other noble sportsmen were not enjoying themselves more than I, it was certainly a pity that they had not stayed at home. Where was this going to end? I was just endeavouring to make up my mind to come out again some day, I heard a noise, and, looking behind me, saw a fearful concourse rapidly approaching the hedge which led into the ploughed field next to me on the right. Helter-skelter they came. Hounds popping through, and scrambling over. Then a man in pink topped the fence, and on again over the plough; then one in black over with a rush; two, three, four more in different places. Another by himself who came up rapidly, and parting company with his horse, shot over like a rocket. All this I noted in a second. There was no time to watch, for the horse lent the Sultan had seen the opportunity of making up for his lost day, and started off with the rush of an express train. We flew over the field; neared the fence. I was shot into the air like a shuttlecock from a battle-axe—a moment of dread—then a fearful shock, which landed me foolishly somewhere on the animal's neck. He gives a spring, which shakes me into the saddle again, and is tearing over the grass-field beyond. I am conscious that I am in the same field as the Major and some three or four other men. We fly on at frightful speed; there is a line of willow in front of us which we are rapidly nearing. It means water, I know. We get—or rather it comes nearer—nearer—ah! ah! An agony of semi-unconsciousness—a splash, a fearful splash, a struggle. . . . I am on his back, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the saddle, without stirrups, but grimly clutching a confused mass of reins as the Sultan gallops up the ascent to where the hounds are howling and barking round a man in pink, who waves something brown in the air before throwing it to them. I have no sooner reached the group than the master arrives, followed by some four or five men, conspicuous among whom is the Major. He hastens to me. To denounce me as an impostor? Have I done anything wrong, or injured the horse? I congratulate you, Smoothie, I congratulate you! I promised you a run, and you've had one, and by love! taken the shine out of some of us. My Lord, to the Master, let me present my friend, Mr. Smoothie, to you. Did you see him take the water? You and I made it for the Narrows, but he didn't turn away, and went at it as if Soumeire were a puddle. Eighteen feet of water if it's an inch, and with such a take off and such a landing, there's not a man in the hunt who'd attempt it! It was beautiful! It might have been in his opinion; in mine it was simply an act of unconscious insanity, which I had rather die than intentionally repeat. Sketches in the Hunting Field.

## EGYPT AND THE STOCK MARKET.

One somewhat curious fact is being brought out by the present crisis in Egypt. It is interesting as going to show how much greater is the influence exercised over prices in the stock markets by financial than by political troubles until the latter begin to bear their bitter fruit. The upset in the financial equilibrium which took place last January was followed by an immediate collapse in Egyptian and all other speculative securities, although at the exact moment, that phase of the Eastern Question having relation to Egypt and its rulers was more than usually quiet for such a notoriously insomniac subject.

Now, however, when the danger is real and apparent, and no one knows whether the ship of statesmanship is drifting; when, through Arabi Bey's perverseness, a nucleus of trouble has been set in motion, upon which for what anyone can tell, the contrary, a train of mischievous consequences, quite capable of endangering the peace of Europe may follow; now, when everything looks so black and shadowy as it well can, the value of Egyptian Stocks remains unimpairedly unaffected. To coincide today's quotations with those current during the gloomy days of the Paris panic is difficult, if not impossible. With the Khedive's authority set at defiance; with the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" passing almost unchallenged in Cairo and Alexandria; with Egyptian militarism riding rough-shod over the rights and justice of European and Turkish intervention imminent; it is hard to see how "Egypt," as the Stock Exchange loves to call them, can be as valuable as heretofore. As valuable?—they should rightly be more so now, the rise in price being 10 or 15 per cent. from the lowest point reached during the financial crisis.

Actually there is little that is wonderful in this anomalous condition of affairs. Stock Exchange prices are not regulated so much by intrinsic worth as by the varying currents of speculation and the Money Market. While money remains abundant in bankers' coffers, and speculators can borrow and carry over their undischarged transactions, quotations will be maintained in the face of the most adverse political prospects. Such much ado about nothing troubles as this in Egypt, although likely enough the real reformers of wide-spread disturbance, are, in the opinion of that ubiquitous personage—the monetary world—outside the domain of European politics. Little or no regard is paid to each "stern in a teacup" which arises, and, although Egyptian Securities may intrinsically be depreciated to a serious extent by the re-assertion of native and the decline of English influence, support is not withdrawn from the Stock Exchange. Hence, prices are maintained at or about the artificial level to which speculation had forced them previously. Let however, France and Germany, England and Russia, or Italy and Austria come to blows, or even to state of war, and the Money Market, taking alarm, would be deaf to all appeals for aid from speculators. Egyptian Stocks would then experience a heavy fall, notwithstanding that a conflict between France and Germany could scarcely affect the well-being of Egypt—any more than it could that of Greenland or Patagonia.—*Overland Mail*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Coptic* left Yokohama for this port on the morning of the 8th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 15th.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-Indian S. N. Co.'s steamer *H. M. Mackinnon* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSSELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

"I'm ashamed of the age in which we live," said a maiden of thirty-eight. "You may be ashamed of yours, but I'm not of mine," replied a nineteen-year-old companion. And it wasn't much of a nose that went up either.

A Rhode Island man called a neighbour a "lambent-jawed cockroach." A suit for slander resulted, and the jury returned as follows: "Not guilty on lambent-jawed, but way off on cockroach, and we find damage in the sum of three cents."

## To-day's Advertisements.

## UNION LINE.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

## "YORKSHIRE,"

Captain Lyon, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1882.

## UNION LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "YORKSHIRE,"

Captain Lyon, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo, impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-MORROW, the 14th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1882.

## DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

## FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI, AND NEW CALEDONIA.)

## THE Steamship

## "NELSON,"

Captain Thom, will be despatched as above via SINGAPORE on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1882.

## Intimations.

## CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.

## CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

## JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

## CHARTS AND BOOKS.

## NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting ..... 50 Cents.

Shampooing ..... 25 Cents.

Shaving ..... 25 Cents.

Trimming Beards ..... 25 Cents.

## MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

## RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. Moore begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

[268]

## Intimations.

## SUNSHING.

## DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios, GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

## TOK KEE.

## COAL MERCHANT.

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

## A H O Y.

## HOY LEE.

## MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, &amp; CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Gowns a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882. [347]

## S A M H I N G, (STULTZ).

## MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

## HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [302]

## W A H L O O N G,

## ESTABLISHED 1865.

## GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curious, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

## NOTICE.

## BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## S Z H I N G.

## TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

## N A M S I N G.

## TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS. Just received.

74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

## L I N G S H I N G.

## BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

## THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

## Y E U Q U A

## SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHER.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

## THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDARS HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

## A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET

Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

## Intimations.

## STAG HOTEL.

## QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

## GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

## ENGLISH &amp; AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

## M. G U E D E S.

## HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

## AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

## THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY

## COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDARS HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

## C H I E N A M.

## GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,

## WATCH MAKER,

## AND ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

## FOR SALE.

"EX" STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

## A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S

## PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.



Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard... \$0.18 to 0.19  
Velvet Gantian 32 inches per yard \$0.21 to 0.22

Sugar Candy, Shiek-Lung, per picul	\$9.20	9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	\$9.75	9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, p. p.	\$6.75	7.45
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	\$7.50	7.70
Walnuts, per picul	\$5.25	5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	\$2.15	2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	\$2.15	2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Ts. 62.20	62.5
Window Glass, per box	\$3.55	3.65

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